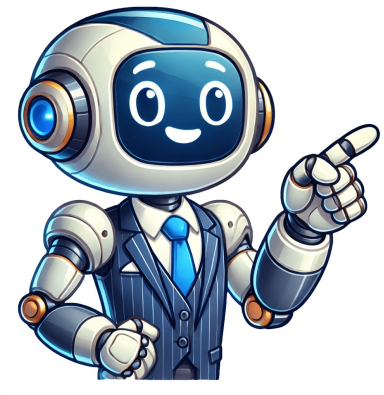


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article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Academy Sports + Outdoors" - news - newspapers - books - scholar - JSTOR (February 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Academy Sports + Outdoors chain Academy Sports and Outdoors, Inc.Academy's headquarters near Katy, Texas.Company typePublicTraded asNASDAQ: ASOS& 600 componentIndustryRetailFounded1938; 87 years ago (1938) in San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.Number of locations275(21) (2023)Areas servedAlabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West VirginiaKey peopleMax & Arthur Gochman, founders[3][4]ProductsSports equipmentRevenueUS\$6.4 billion (2023)Number of employees22,000 (2023)Websiteacademy.com Academy Sports + Outdoors is an American sporting-goods store chain with corporate offices in the Katy Distribution Center in unincorporated western Harris County, Texas, United States, near Katy and west of Houston. For 74 years, it was a privately held company owned by the Gochman family, until its May 2011 acquisition by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts. In October 2020, it was listed on NASDAQ. The origin of Academy Sports + Outdoors dates back to 1938, when Max Gochman opened the Academy Tire Shop in San Antonio, Texas. After a few years, Gochman began selling military surplus in his shop.[5] In 1970, Max's son, Arthur Gochman, took over the business. In 1973, he moved the store to San Antonio's Alamo Heights neighborhood. In 1975, he moved it to the Alamo Heights area. In 1976, he moved it to the Alamo Heights area. In 1977, he moved it to the Alamo Heights area. In 1978, he moved it to the Alamo Heights area. In 1979, he moved it to the Alamo Heights area. In 1980, he moved it to the Alamo Heights area. In 1981, he moved it to the Alamo Heights area. In 1982, he moved it to the Alamo Heights area. In 1983, he moved it to the Alamo Heights area. In 1984, he moved it to the Alamo Heights area. 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colture entrepreneurs also assumes Small Business Innovation Research grants from the U.S. government. Entrepreneurs are faced with liquidity constraints and often lack the necessary credit needed to borrow large amounts of money to finance their ventures. [177] Because of this, many studies have been done on the effects of taxes on entrepreneurs. The studies fall into two camps: the first camp finds that taxes help and the second argues that taxes hurt entrepreneurship. [citation needed] Cesare Assah Meh found that corporate taxes create an incentive to become an entrepreneur to avoid double taxation. [177] Donald Bruce and John Deskins found literature suggesting that a higher corporate tax rate may reduce a state's share of entrepreneurs. [178] They also found that states with an inheritance or estate tax tend to have lower entrepreneurship rates when using a tax-based measure. [178] However, another study found that states with a more progressive personal income tax have a higher percentage of sole proprietors in their workforce. [179] Ultimately, many studies find that the effect of taxes on the probability of becoming an entrepreneur is small. Donald Bruce and Mohammed Mohsin found that it would take a 50 percentage point drop in the top tax rate to produce a one percent change in entrepreneurial activity. [180] Dell Women's Entrepreneur Network event in New York City Factors that may predict entrepreneurial success include the following: [181] Methods Establishing strategies for the firm, including growth and survival strategies Maintaining the human resources (recruiting and retaining talented employees and executives) Ensuring the availability of required materials (e.g. raw resources used in manufacturing, computer chips, etc.) Ensuring that the firm has one or more unique competitive advantages Ensuring good organizational design, sound governance and organizational coordination Congruency with the culture of the society [182] Market Business-to-business (B2B) or business-to-consumer (B2C) models can be used High growth market Target customers or markets that are untapped or missed by others Industry Growing industry High technology impact on the industry High capital intensity Small average incumbent firm size Team Large, gender-diverse and racially diverse team with a range of talents, rather than an individual entrepreneur Graduate degrees Management experience prior to start-up Work experience in the start-up industry Employed full-time prior to new venture as opposed to unemployed Prior entrepreneurial experience Full-time involvement in the new venture Motivated by a range of goals, not just profit Number and diversity of team members' social ties and breadth of their business networks Company Written business plan Focus on a unified, connected product line or service line Competition based on a dimension other than price (e.g. quality or service) Early, frequent intense and well-targeted marketing Tight financial controls Sufficient start-up and growth capital Corporation model, not sole proprietorship Status Wealth can enable an entrepreneur to cover start-up costs and deal with cash flow challenges Dominant race, ethnicity or gender in a socially stratified culture [183] Economics portal List of entrepreneurs Business administration Business opportunity Corporate social entrepreneurship Entrepreneurial ecosystem Extrapreneur Innovation Small Business Administration Socially optimal firm size Stewardship University spin-off ^ "Entrepreneur: What It Means to Be One and How to Get Started". 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